## Table 1. Estimates Contained in P.L. 105-245 the FY 1999 Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act (in millions of dollars)

	FY 1999	
	ВА	OL
CDO ESTIMATE DEFENSE DISCRETIONARY SPENDING	12.010	44.940
CBO ESTIMATE, DEFENSE DISCRETIONARY SPENDING	12,019	11,819
Technical Outlay Estimating Differences		-58 
TOTAL DIFFERENCES		-58
OMB ESTIMATE, DEFENSE DISCRETIONARY SPENDING	12,019	11,761
CBO ESTIMATE, NON-DEFENSE DISCRETIONARY SPENDING	8,889	8,853
Scorekeeping Differences:		
Department of the Interior:		
Bureau of Reclamation:		
Reclamation fund and North Platte project	-41	-41
Conservation account	5	5
CBO scores Central Valley Project Restoration Fund revenues as mandatory; OMB scores them as a discretionary offset to the bill (\$41 million). CBO scores the Western Area Power Administration contribution to the Utah Mitigation Commission as a discretionary offset (\$5 million). Consistent with budget assumptions, OMB does not.		
Department of Energy:		
Fees and recoveries, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	-30	-28
CBO estimates a level of offsetting collections equal to spending. OMB estimates offsetting collections in excess of the appropriation to the account.		
Technical Outlay Estimating Differences:		
Corps of Engineers:		
Construction General		155
CBO uses a three year spendout rate (50/35/15) for this account, whereas OMB uses a two year spendout rate (60/40). This results in a difference in new outlays (\$138 million) and prior year outlays (\$17 million).		

# Table 1. (cont'd) Estimates Contained in P.L. 105-245 the FY 1999 Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act (in millions of dollars)

	FY 1999	
	BA	OL
Department of Energy:		
Science		-150
CBO uses first year spendout rate of 55 percent; OMB uses a first year spendout rate of 58 percent. Differences in prior year outlays account for \$231 million of the total difference.		
Energy supply		-219
CBO uses a first year spendout rate of 50 percent and OMB uses a first year spendout rate of 45 percent, which results in a \$34 million difference. A \$182 million dollar difference in prior-year outlays accounts for the total difference of \$219 million in outlays.		
Non-defense environmental management		108
CBO uses a first year spendout rate of 45 percent, which was the spendout rate when the account was part of the Energy Supply account. OMB uses a first year spendout rate of 70 percent. The total difference in outlays equals \$108 million. There is a \$7 million dollar difference in prior-year outlays.		
Budget Authority Rounding and Other Technical Outlay Estimating Differences	-2	18
TOTAL DIFFERENCES	-68	-152
OMB ESTIMATE, NON-DEFENSE DISCRETIONARY SPENDING, INCLUDING PREVIOUSLY ENACTED REGULAR DISCRETIONARY		
SPENDING	8,821	8,701
Adjustment to Exclude Second-Year Effect of Regular Discretionary Spending Enacted in P.L. 105-174, the FY 1998 Supplemental Appropriations and Rescissions Act		-1
1.000.00.010 / 100.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.		
OMB scoring of this bill included the second-year effect of regular discretionary spending provisions enacted in P.L. 105-174, the FY 1998 Supplemental Appropriations and Rescissions Act. Scoring of P.L. 105-174 was transmitted to the Congress on 5/20/98. This adjustment is made to avoid double-counting for BEA scoring purposes.		
OMB ESTIMATE, NON-DEFENSE DISCRETIONARY SPENDING	8,821	8,700

## Table 3. Estimates Contained in P.L. 105-275 the FY 1999 Legislative Branch Appropriations Act (in millions of dollars)

	FY 1999	
	ВА	OL
CBO ESTIMATE, NON-DEFENSE DISCRETIONARY SPENDING	2,350	2,321
Technical Outlay Estimating Differences:		
Senate		19
CBO has different estimates of outlays new (+\$43 million) and outlays prior (-\$24 million).		
House of Representatives		20
CBO has different estimates of outlays new (+\$30 million) and outlays prior (-\$10 million).		
Capitol Police		3
CBO has different estimates of outlays new (+\$6 million) and outlays prior (-\$3 million).		
Architect of the Capitol		-11
CBO has different estimates of outlays new (+\$1 million) and outlays prior (-\$12 million).		
Botanic Garden		7
CBO has different estimates of outlays prior for this account.		
Library of Congress		10
CBO has different estimates of outlays new (-\$40 million) and outlays prior (+\$50 million).		
Other Outlay Estimating Differences		3
Budget Authority Rounding Difference	-1	
TOTAL DIFFERENCES	-1	51

# Table 3. (cont'd) Estimates Contained in P.L. 105-275 the FY 1999 Legislative Branch Appropriations Act (in millions of dollars)

	FY 19	99
	BA	OL
OMB ESTIMATE, NON-DEFENSE DISCRETIONARY SPENDING, INCLUDING PREVIOUSLY ENACTED REGULAR DISCRETIONARY SPENDING	2,349	2,372
Adjustment to Exclude Second-Year Effect of Regular Discretionary Spending Enacted in P.L. 105-174, the FY 1998 Supplemental Appropriations and Rescissions Act		-4
OMB scoring of this bill included the second-year effect of regular discretionary spending provisions enacted in P.L. 105-174, the FY 1998 Supplemental Appropriations and Rescissions Act. Scoring of P.L. 105-174 was transmitted to the Congress on 5/20/98. This adjustment is made to avoid double-counting for BEA scoring purposes.		
OMB ESTIMATE, NON-DEFENSE DISCRETIONARY SPENDING	2,349	2,368

#### Table 2. Estimates Contained in P.L. 105-262 the FY 1999 Defense Appropriations Act (in millions of dollars)

	FY 1999	
	ВА	OL
CBO ESTIMATE, DEFENSE DISCRETIONARY SPENDING	250,349	247,041
Scorekeeping Adjustments:		
Working Capital Funds		-2,000
The House and Senate Budget Committees have directed CBO to include in the bill scoring an OMB estimate of \$2 billion in savings from Administration policy initiatives for the Defense Working Capital Funds. This adjustment lowers CBO's estimates to be consistent with OMB's.		
Pentagon Restoration Fund		-165
This bill moves some of the funds that the President requested for Pentagon renovations from the Operations and Maintenance accounts into a separate account that outlays at 16.5 percent. Normally, CBO would raise the O&M rates to remain consistent with the request scoring. The House and Senate Budget Committees have directed CBO to calculate O&M outlays using original rates.		
Total, Scorekeeping Adjustments		 -2,165
CBO ESTIMATE (Including Adjustments Listed Above), DEFENSE DISCRETIONARY SPENDING	250,349	244,876
Technical Outlay Estimating Differences:		
Aircraft procurement, Navy		-171
Other procurement, Air Force		-178
Shipbuilding and conversion, Navy		-248
Operation and Maintenance, Army		-127
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force		-219
Former Soviet Union threat reduction		-109

# Table 2. (cont'd) Estimates Contained in P.L. 105-262 the FY 1999 Defense Appropriations Act (in millions of dollars)

	FY 19	FY 1999	
	ВА	OL	
Other Outlay Estimating Differences		-48 	
TOTAL DIFFERENCES		-1,100	
OMB ESTIMATE, DEFENSE DISCRETIONARY SPENDING, INCLUDING PREVIOUSLY ENACTED REGULAR DISCRETIONARY SPENDING	250,349	243,776	
Adjustment to Exclude Second-Year Effect of Regular Discretionary Spending Enacted in P.L. 105-174, the FY 1998 Supplemental Appropriations and Rescissions Act		8	
OMB scoring of this bill included the second-year effect of regular discretionary spending provisions enacted in P.L. 105-174, the FY 1998 Supplemental Appropriations and Rescissions Act. Scoring of P.L. 105-174 was transmitted to the Congress on 5/20/98. This adjustment is made to avoid double-counting for BEA scoring purposes.			
OMB ESTIMATE, DEFENSE DISCRETIONARY SPENDING	250,349	243,784	
CBO ESTIMATE, NON-DEFENSE DISCRETIONARY SPENDING	27	27	
OMB ESTIMATE, NON-DEFENSE DISCRETIONARY SPENDING	27	27	

#### Table 4.

## Estimates Contained in P.L. 105-276 the FY 1999 Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act (in millions of dollars)

	FY 1999	
	ВА	OL
-		
CBO ESTIMATE, DEFENSE DISCRETIONARY SPENDING	131	127
Technical Outlay Estimating Difference		-1
OMB ESTIMATE, DEFENSE DISCRETIONARY SPENDING	131	126
CBO ESTIMATE, NON-DEFENSE DISCRETIONARY SPENDING	69,914	80,364
Scorekeeping Differences:		
Department of Housing and Urban Development:		
Federal Housing Administration:		
FHA General and Special Risk Insurance Negative Subsidy	-18	59
OMB and CBO have different estimates of the negative subsidy that this program generates. CBO estimates fewer receipts (\$125 million) and thus scores a higher net cost (\$167 million). OMB estimates higher receipts (\$143 million from the program) and thus a lower net cost (\$149 million). This results in a \$7 million difference in new outlays. CBO also estimates lower outlays from prior-year balances than does OMB (\$66 million difference).		
Annual Contributions for Assisted Housing	4	
CBO estimates \$4 million in savings in FY 1999 associated with a Mark-to-Market provision included in the FY 1998 VA/HUD Appropriations Act. OMB does not assume savings will be realized in FY 1999 associated with these contract expirations.		
GSE Default Loss Protection Provision	41	41
The bill includes a provision which would relax restrictions on Freddie Mac's ability to buy mortgage with low down payments. CBO and OMB		

The bill includes a provision which would relax restrictions on Freddie Mac's ability to buy mortgage with low down payments. CBO and OMB project a loss of revenue from increased use of mortgage interest deduction as a result of this provision. CBO scores the projected revenue loss as mandatory (\$4 million in FY 1999 and a total of \$215 million through FY 2003. Consistent with scorekeeping rule 3, OMB scores the entire loss (\$41 million) as discretionary.

# Table 4. (cont'd) Estimates Contained in P.L. 105-276 the FY 1999 Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act (in millions of dollars)

	FY 19	999
	ВА	OL
Technical Outlay Estimating Differences:		
Department of Veterans Affairs:		
Construction, Major Projects		-90
CBO estimates that outlays of \$293 million will be from prior-year balances. OMB estimates that outlays of \$202 million are from balances. CBO and OMB use similar first year spendout rates (\$1 million difference).		
Department of Housing and Urban Development:		
Section 8 Rental Assistance Subsidies:		
Annual Contributions for Assisted Housing		533
Housing Certificate Fund(Subtotal)		-1,112 (-579)
Almost all of this difference results from economic assumptions. CBO assumes faster growth in costs (3.2 percent per year) and slower growth in tenant incomes (2.5-2.8 percent per year). OMB uses more optimistic assumptions (rental inflation of two percent per year and tenant income growth of three percent per year). Another factor is that CBO assumes that Mark to Market will take longer to implement in FY 1999 than OMB, resulting in roughly a \$100 million outlay difference.		
Public Housing Capital Fund		-230
CBO and OMB employ different assumptions regarding the distribution of outlays from prior-year balances on modernization and debt service.		
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)		191
CBO assumes that prior-year balances will take longer to spend out than does OMB. CBO and OMB assume similar first-year spendout rates.		

#### Table 4. (cont'd)

#### Estimates Contained in P.L. 105-276

#### the FY 1999 Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act (in millions of dollars)

	FY 1999	
	ВА	OL
HOME Investment Partnership		116
CBO assumes that prior-year balances will take longer to spend out than OMB. This results in a \$126 million difference is prior-year outlays. CBO also employs a slightly higher first-year spendout rate (2.0 percent) than does OMB (1.6 percent), resulting in a first year difference of \$10 million.		
Housing for Special Populations		-121
CBO and OMB have different estimates of outlays from prior-year balances.		
Environmental Protection Agency:		
State and Tribal Assistance Grants		-87
CBO estimates higher outlays from new authority (\$19 million difference) and from outlays from prior-year balances (\$68 million difference).		
Department of Treasury:		
Community Development Financial Institutions		43
CBO assumes that prior-year balances will take longer to spend out than OMB (\$54 million difference). CBO also assumes a higher first-year spendout rate for new authority (\$11 million difference).		
Federal Emergency Management Agency:		
Disaster Relief		65
CBO uses a "first in, first out" assumption for this account, and estimates that FEMA will not outlay any newly appropriated budget authority in FY 1999. CBO also assumes that \$2.580 billion in prior-year balances will be outlayed. OMB uses a first-year spendout rate of 40 percent and calculates that \$2.519 billion in balances will be outlayed. This results in a outlay difference of \$126 million for new resources and a \$61 million difference in prior-year balances.		

### Table 4. (cont'd) Estimates Contained in P.L. 105-276

## the FY 1999 Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act (in millions of dollars)

	FY 1999	
	ВА	OL
National Aeronautics and Space Administration:		
Mission Support		-138
CBO assumes a four-year distribution for no-year facility construction funds in this account, whereas OMB assumes a five-year distribution. This results in a higher second-year spendout rate (15 percent) in CBO's model versus OMB's model (10.8 percent). Thus, CBO estimates higher outlays from prior-year balances (\$122 million difference). CBO also estimates higher outlays from new authority (\$16 million difference) due to a 0.6 percent difference in first-year spendout rates.		
Human Space Flight		-80
CBO assumes a higher first-year spendout rate (69.0 percent) and a lower second-year spendout rate (30.0 percent) than OMB's first-year spendout rate (66.3 percent) and second-year spendout rate (32.1 percent). This is because CBO's spendout rate estimates include data from the first three months of FY 1998 whereas OMB's spendout rate estimates are based only on FY 1997 data.		
Thus, CBO estimates higher outlays from new authority (\$148 million difference) and lower outlays from prior-year balances (\$68 million difference) than does OMB.		
Science, Aeronautics and Technology		135
CBO assumes a higher first-year spendout rate (47.0 percent) and a lower second-year spendout rate (48.0 percent) than the OMB's first-year spendout rate (42.4 percent) and second-year spendout rate (51.3 percent). This is because CBO's spendout rate estimates include data from the first three months of FY 1998 whereas OMB's spendout rate estimates are based only on FY 1997 data. Thus, CBO estimates higher outlays from new authority (\$260 million difference) and lower outlays from prior-year balances (\$395 million difference) than does OMB.		
Other Technical Outlay Estimating Differences		-277
TOTAL DIFFERENCES		-952
OMB ESTIMATE, NON-DEFENSE DISCRETIONARY SPENDING, INCLUDING PREVIOUSLY ENACTED REGULAR DISCRETIONARY SPENDING	69,941	79,412

# Table 4. (cont'd) Estimates Contained in P.L. 105-276 the FY 1999 Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act (in millions of dollars)

	FY 19	99
	BA	OL
Adjustment to Exclude Second-Year Effect of Regular Discretionary Spending Enacted in P.L. 105-174, the FY 1998 Supplemental Appropriations and Rescissions Act		510
OMB ESTIMATE, NON-DEFENSE DISCRETIONARY SPENDING	69,941	79,922

### Table 5. ENACTED APPROPRIATIONS AS OF OCTOBER 21, 1998 (in millions of dollars)

	FY 1999	
	ВА	Outlays
NON-DEFENSE DISCRETIONARY, EXCLUDING VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION SPENDING		
Non-Defense Discretionary, Excluding Violent Crime Reduction spending limits	254,591	264,952
Amount previously enacted		405
Amount provided in P.L. 105-245, the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act	8,821	8,700
Amount provided in P.L. 105-262, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act	27	27
Amount provided in P.L. 105-275, the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act	2,349	2,368
Amount provided in P.L. 105-276, the Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act	69,941	79,922
Total enacted, Non-Defense Discretionary, Excluding Violent Crime Reduction spending	81,138	91,422
Appropriations over/under (-) spending limits	-173,453	-173,530
VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION SPENDING		
Violent Crime Reduction spending limits	5,800	4,953
Amount previously enacted		
Amount provided in P.L. 105-245, the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act		
Amount provided in P.L. 105-262, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act		
Amount provided in P.L. 105-275, the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act		
Amount provided in P.L. 105-276, the Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act		
Total enacted, Violent Crime Reduction spending		

## Table 5. (cont'd) ENACTED APPROPRIATIONS AS OF OCTOBER 21, 1998 (in millions of dollars)

DEFENSE DISCRETIONARY SPENDING			
Defense Discretionary spending limits	271,570	267,210	1
Amount previously enacted	8,444	9,632	2
Amount provided in P.L. 105-245, the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act	12,019	11,761	
Amount provided in P.L. 105-262, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act	250,349	243,784	
Amount provided in P.L. 105-275, the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act			
Amount provided in P.L. 105-276, the Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act	131	126	
Total enacted, Defense Discretionary spending	270,943	265,303	
Appropriations over/under (-) spending limits	-627	-1,907	
HIGHWAY CATEGORY SPENDING			
HIGHWAY CATEGORY SPENDING Highway Category spending limits		21,977	1
		21,977	1
Highway Category spending limits	 	21,977	1
Highway Category spending limits  Amount previously enacted  Amount provided in P.L. 105-245, the Energy and Water Development		21,977	1
Amount previously enacted  Amount provided in P.L. 105-245, the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act  Amount provided in P.L. 105-262, the Department of Defense	 	21,977	1
Amount previously enacted  Amount provided in P.L. 105-245, the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act  Amount provided in P.L. 105-262, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act  Amount provided in P.L. 105-275, the Legislative Branch	 	21,977	1
Amount previously enacted	  	21,977	1

### Table 5. (cont'd) ENACTED APPROPRIATIONS AS OF OCTOBER 21, 1998 (in millions of dollars)

MASS TRANSIT CATEGORY SPENDING	
Mass Transit Category spending limits	 4,401
Amount previously enacted	 
Amount provided in P.L. 105-245, the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act	 
Amount provided in P.L. 105-262, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act	 
Amount provided in P.L. 105-275, the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act	 
Amount provided in P.L. 105-276, the Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act	 
Total enacted, Mass Transit Category spending	 
Appropriations over/under (-)	
spending limits	 -4,401

#### **NOTES**

The spending limits will change to include additional adjustments permitted by the BEA when OMB submits its *End-of-Session Update Report*.

<sup>2</sup> Includes the second-year effect of both emergency spending and regular discretionary spending enacted in P.L. 105-174, the FY 1998 Supplemental Appropriations and Rescissions Act.

<sup>1</sup> FY 1999 limits are the limits included in the *Sequestration Update Report* that was transmitted to the Congress on August 26, 1998. They include: enacted emergency appropriations, released contingent emergency appropriations, and other adjustments permitted under the Budget Enforcement Act (BEA) of 1997 as of the release of that report.